

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 1, 1993

MEDIA CONTACT: Shawn Tate
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(202) 994-1525

*** MEDIA ADVISORY ***

**AUGUSTUS VINCENT TACK TAKES A CURTAIN CALL AT
GW'S LISNER AUDITORIUM JUNE 30**

EVENT: "Augustus Vincent Tack and The George Washington University: Theory and Form in the Painting of *The Spirit of Creation*," an illustrated slide lecture by J. Susan Isaacs will be presented by The George Washington University Dimock Gallery and Lisner Auditorium. Tack's mural curtain, *The Spirit of Creation*, will be on view during the lecture.

WHEN: Wednesday, June 30, 1993
5 p.m.
Reception following

WHERE: The George Washington University
Lisner Auditorium
21st and H Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

COST: Free and open to the public.
For more information, call (202) 994-1525

Background:

Commissioned by University President Cloyd Heck Marvin in 1943, Lisner Auditorium's mural curtain, *The Spirit of Creation*, was one of Augustus Vincent Tack's most ambitious abstract

paintings. Isaacs will present a slide lecture on the painting's place in the artist's career and the circumstances surrounding this important commission. The mural, still an integral part of the Auditorium's stage, will be on view during the lecture.

Painted with oil on a fiberglass wall, the mural measures 24 feet high and 55 feet wide. According to Isaacs, "This work was, in many ways, the culmination of twenty years of the exploration and development of an abstract aesthetic based on the great American western landscape, an aesthetic that was still closely tied to nineteenth century Symbolist art and philosophy. An extremely religious man, Tack wanted *The Spirit of Creation* to embody his ideas about the Creation and the Cosmos ... He also attempted to find a subject or theme for the mural that represented the purposes and goals of an educational institution. For him, the University represented the center from which human thought reached out into new and uncharted areas of learning..."

The commission was a result of the friendship between President Marvin, Tack and Duncan Phillips, founder of The Phillips Collection and the primary patron and champion of the artist. The lecture, which celebrates the 50th anniversary of the mural's conception, will be held concurrently with The Phillips Collection's first retrospective of Augustus Vincent Tack's work, "Landscape of the Spirit," on view from May 22 to August 22, 1993.

June 2, 1991
CONTACT: Joann Stevens
(202) 994-6460

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DISTRICT MAYOR SHARON PRATT DIXON SAYS
BUSH CIVIL RIGHTS POLICY MAY POLARIZE AMERICA

"As the current debate on the Civil Rights Bill unfolds we seem to be confronted with a policy that will polarize America if we do not heed the warnings now," said District of Columbia Mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon. Dixon's remarks came during commencement exercises for the National Law Center at The George Washington University on Sunday, June 2.

Dixon was also awarded an honorary law degree by GW President Stephen Joel Trachtenberg.

In a speech titled, "The Law Can Bend Towards Justice," Dixon charged the more than 450 graduates to use their legal skills for political, social and civil rights reform.

"Make no mistake about it. Coded messages about quotas have nothing in common with a kinder and gentler America," she said, to audience applause. "We are in danger of losing that kinder and gentler America and we are putting it all at risk."



NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 4, 1993

CONTACT: Christopher M. Changery
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**GW - LIFESCIENCES TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS TO SPONSOR AWARD
RECOGNIZING INNOVATION IN DELIVERING MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY TO
UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS**

The George Washington University Center for Health Policy Research and LifeSciences Technology Partners, L.P., have announced a joint award program, funded by LifeSciences, to recognize individuals and organizations who have developed innovative methods for delivering medical technology to the underserved and low income populations in the U.S.

The LifeSciences Technology Partners Awards will be presented at a ceremony in April, 1994, when recipients will receive cash awards of \$5,000, \$3,000 and \$2,000. In addition, the Center will disseminate information concerning award finalists to encourage other health care providers to expand access to health care resources.

The Center is naming an advisory board of 10 individuals who are prominent in health care management and research to review nominations and select the winners.

LifeSciences Technology Partners is an investment partnership, with offices in Washington, D.C., and Atlanta, that specializes in companies developing leading edge medical products and services. LifeSciences has a policy of donating a specified portion of its assets annually to charities involved in improving the quality of health care.

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"We look forward to working with an organization like the Center, with its depth of experience and knowledge in health care issues," said Steven E. Levy, managing general partner of LifeSciences.

Dr. Peter Budetti, a pediatrician and a lawyer who is the director of the Center, said, "The Center is delighted to have the chance to recognize those who have devoted their time and talents to improving access to medical technology for underserved urban and rural populations."

Information concerning the awards, including procedures for submitting nominations, may be obtained from Stephanie Spernak, senior research scientist at the Center and director of the awards program, at (202) 296-6922.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 4, 1993

CONTACT: Christopher M. Changery
(202) 994-6460

GW'S AMITAI ETZIONI TO SPEAK AT NATIONAL PRESS CLUB JUNE 11

Communitarian Founder to Speak on "The Politics of Virtue"

EVENT: "The Politics of Virtue," a speech by Amitai Etzioni, Communitarian founder and a University Professor at The George Washington University. The speech is part of the National Press Club Luncheon series.

Etzioni's speech will be based on his new book, "The Spirit of Community." It is scheduled to be broadcast later on the National Public Radio network, C-SPAN and the Internet computer network.

WHEN: Friday, June 11, 1993
Luncheon begins at 12:30
Program scheduled 1 to 2 p.m.

WHERE: National Press Club Ballroom
14th and F streets NW (13th floor)
Washington, D.C.

BACKGROUND:

Etzioni is one of the founders of the Communitarian movement, a school of thought which seeks a balance between individual and community rights, and is editor of the Communitarian journal "The Responsive Community."

Many Communitarian themes were espoused by both Bill Clinton and Al Gore throughout the presidential campaign, prompting the movement's leaders to release a paper urging the new administration to make family issues a priority.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 7, 1993

Contact: Michael Freedman
Director, Public Affairs
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**ABBA EBAN NAMED FIRST SHAPIRO PROFESSOR
AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY**

**J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Endowment Brings Distinguished
Israeli Statesman to GW's Foggy Bottom Campus This Fall**

Washington, DC -- George Washington University President Stephen Joel Trachtenberg has announced the appointment of Israeli statesman Abba Eban as the first J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Professor of International Affairs. The one-year professorship in the Elliott School of International Affairs will bring the man the *Times of London* has called "the most brilliant diplomatist of the second half of the 20th century" to the GW campus this fall.

"This appointment offers GW students a unique opportunity to study under one of the greatest diplomats of our time," said President Trachtenberg. "Because of his vast experience as a key player in world events, Abba Eban will add depth and perspective to our understanding of history and the dynamic changes in process today."

Mr. Eban will teach two courses. This fall, he will conduct a graduate seminar on "Ethical Dilemmas in Conflict Resolution." Next spring, he will lead an undergraduate lecture course on "Diplomacy in the Post-Cold War Era." He has also been invited to present a public lecture each semester.

"I am proud to be the first Shapiro Professor of International Affairs at The George Washington University," commented Mr. Eban. "The diplomacy of the 1990s will mark many sharp departures from previous situations, vocabularies and concepts and the exploration of these new horizons is a great intellectual challenge."

Born in Capetown, South Africa in 1915, Abba Eban was taken to England at the age of seven months and was educated at Cambridge University, where he graduated with the unusual distinction of a "Triple First" and was engaged in teaching and research when World War II began. In 1940, he entered the military and served in the British forces in Egypt and Palestine. After the end of the war, he became Israel's first ambassador to the United Nations from 1948 to 1959. He led the Israeli delegation that pleaded successfully for membership in the U.N.

(more)

From 1950 to 1959, he served as Israel's ambassador to the United States concurrently with his ambassadorial post in the U.N. He was a member of the Knesset for 18 years and served as Minister of Education and Culture (1960-63), Deputy Prime Minister (1963-66) and Foreign Minister (1966-1974) during both the Six Day War and the Yom Kippur War (1966-74). He was chairman of the Knesset Committee on Defense and Foreign Affairs from 1984 to 1988.

In addition to his political career in Cabinet and parliamentary office, Mr. Eban has held several academic positions. He was president of the Weizmann Institute of Science for seven years and filled shorter posts as a visiting professor at Columbia University and a member of the Institute for Advanced Research at Princeton, N.J. in 1978. He was also elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Academy of Political Science. Mr. Eban has received honorary doctorates from seventeen universities, ten of them in the United States.

Mr. Eban's published works include The Modern Literary Movement in Egypt (1944), Voice of Israel (1957), Tide of Nationalism (1959), My People (1968), My Country (1973), Autobiography (1978), The New Diplomacy (1984) and Personal Witness (1990). He is also well-known as narrator and chief consultant of the acclaimed nine-part PBS television series, "Civilization and the Jews," produced in 1984. Mr. Eban wrote a companion book for the series, Heritage, Civilization, and the Jews, in 1985. He has now completed his most recent project as the central figure, editor and narrator of the five-part series "Israel: A Nation is Born, with Abba Eban as Personal Witness," which has been broadcast by major public television stations throughout the U.S.

Nathan Brown, associate dean of the Elliott School and director of the Middle Eastern Studies Program said of the appointment, "Ambassador Eban is one of the most accomplished diplomats of his era, and his writings have contributed greatly to scholarship on diplomacy in the Middle East. He has already expressed his excitement and enthusiasm at becoming a full member of the GW community."

The Shapiro professorship will bring to The George Washington University distinguished figures in international affairs, international relations and diplomacy, individuals whose experiences and reputations will provide an added measure of excellence to teaching and scholarship within the Elliott School.

Dorothy M. Shapiro, a trustee of the J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Charitable Trust, commented, "We are pleased and proud that Abba Eban has agreed to serve as the first Shapiro Professor at The George Washington University. His knowledge and experience represent those attributes we envisioned in the creation of this chair."

Mr. Eban will return to his home in Israel this month prior to assuming his new position at GW this fall.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 10, 1993

MEDIA CONTACT: Shawn Tate
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**GW'S COLONNADE GALLERY PRESENTS "ART FROM THE HEART OF THE CITY"
JUNE 17 - JULY 16**

EVENT: The Colonnade Gallery presents "Art from the Heart of the City." The exhibit will feature the "Friendships for Freedom" quilt which was created through the cooperative efforts of children and senior citizens from Moscow and Washington, D.C.

"Art from the Heart of the City" is part of a special intergenerational education program under the auspices of the Mayor's Youth Initiatives Office, District of Columbia government.

The exhibit will also include drawings by children from America's Reunion on the Mall, part of the 1993 Presidential Inaugural activities. It is co-sponsored by The George Washington University School of Education and Human Development and the Marvin Center Governing Board. For additional information, contact Suzanne S. Summers, gallery coordinator, at (202) 994-8401.

WHEN: June 17 - July 16, 1993
Seven days a week, 8 a.m. to midnight

Opening Reception: Tuesday, June 22 from 5 to 7 p.m.

WHERE: The George Washington University Colonnade Gallery
Marvin Center, third floor
800 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

COST: Free and open to the public

Background:

The "Friendships for Freedom" quilt depicts images by elementary and junior high school children of "things that I do

with my friends." A video presentation during the opening reception will trace the development of this pictorial quilt from its creation by children and seniors in Moscow and Washington, D.C., to its presentation during the first international business conference in Moscow in October of 1992.

The "Art from the Heart of the City" program was founded eight years ago by Norma Fleischman. It was piloted in Washington, D.C., to improve understanding between generations by giving children and seniors an opportunity to work together creatively in the design and production of patchwork quilts. Patches are often made from pictures drawn by children and sewn by senior citizens.

The drawings by children from America's Reunion on the Mall represent the first time children have had an opportunity to participate creatively in a Presidential inauguration. All of the children's pictures have been accepted into the Permanent Collection of the National Archives.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 11, 1993

MEDIA CONTACT: Shawn Tate
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* * * MEDIA ADVISORY * * *

**GW HOSTS DAVLAT KHUDONAZAROV, LEADER OF TAJIKISTAN'S
PRO-DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT, AT JUNE 15 SYMPOSIUM**

EVENT: A symposium with Davlat Khudonazarov, current leader of Tajikistan's pro-democratic movement which opposes both communist and radical Islamic groups.

From 1966 to 1978, Khudonazarov had a career in film-making as director of photography for nine full-length films and 15 documentaries, before becoming more actively involved in politics. He was a candidate in the November 1991 Presidential elections, receiving 35 percent of the vote.

The symposium will address "TAJIKISTAN: Communist Restoration and the Continuing Struggle for Democracy." The full restoration of communist power in Tajikistan in late 1992 has been followed by an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 deaths and up to 600,000 refugees. This program will provide a factual update and analysis.

The symposium is sponsored by The George Washington University's Program on Transitions to Democracy in the Elliott School of International Affairs.

WHEN: Tuesday, June 15, 1993
10:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon

WHERE: The George Washington University
Elliott School of International Affairs
Stuart Hall, Room 108
2013 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 14, 1993

Contact: Shawn Tate
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**U.S. SHOULD STEP UP EFFORTS TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM,
PROTECT ETHNIC MINORITIES, SEN. CHARLES GRASSLEY TELLS GW CONFERENCE**

Washington, D.C. -- Congress has the power--and the obligation--to bring America's law enforcement agencies to bear on terrorists and must step in when the President and his foreign policy advisors fail to make a concerted effort to stop terrorists in their tracks, maintains Sen. Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa). Grassley spoke at a forum, "Ethnic, Racial and Religious Minorities: National, Regional and Global Perspectives," May 26 at The George Washington University. The conference was chaired by GW Professor Yonah Alexander and Dr. David Wendt of the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"Congress can often make a difference, certainly through legislation, and often through keeping the public focused on administration error," Grassley said. "The United States is the only real superpower. With that reality comes responsibilities and obligations. It doesn't mean we have to be the world's policeman. But we need to show fortitude, strength and resolve."

Grassley said the Bush administration erred in directing America's policy toward nations suspected of harboring terrorists or perpetrating acts of terror. "President Bush mistakenly courted Syria, a country on our terrorism list. Our Drug Enforcement Agency hosted Syrian officials on tours of D.E.A. facilities," he said. "And there were other mistakes: arming Iraq

-over-

through loan guarantees and sales of dual-use technology, for example."

Grassley also told the conference that Congress should enact legislation to speed up the deportation process for terrorists who have entered the U.S. and prosecute people who give sanctuary to terrorists. And he suggested the Treasury Department work to trace the financial assets of suspected terrorist groups operating in the U.S.

"The challenge now goes to President Clinton. [He must] keep a clear view of the fact that..outlaw regimes and the groups they sponsor are no friends of American interests," Grassley said.

Grassley was joined at the conference by several U.S. officials involved with protecting the rights and researching the predicament of minorities--groups which often use acts of terrorism to attract attention--and by diplomats from France and India. They discussed identifying minority groups and protecting innocent people from acts of terrorism.

"Despite the end of the cold war and the expectations of an emerging future in the new world order, ethnic hatred, racial prejudices and religious animosities are once again fueled by ideological extremism and nationalistic fanaticism," GW's Professor Alexander said.

He observed that intolerance is not limited to powerful majorities confronting weak minorities. "Intolerance, vilification and violence are also directed by minorities against other minorities, as well as by minorities against majorities" he added, "in the name of 'rights,' 'justice' and even 'peace.'"

Professor Alexander warned, "There is a real potential for eruptions of expanding communal conflicts...in the remaining decade of the twentieth century and beyond, as several thousand groups describe themselves as distinct communities committed to protecting their legitimate interests."

Indian Ambassador to the United States **Siddhartha Shankar Ray** spoke about the diverse societal fabric of India, noting that many groups have for centuries lived together in that country. "The concern now in India is to see that neither our Muslims nor Hindus become fanatics," he said. "Fanaticism breeds fanaticism."

But he said that treating Muslims as a distinct minority is dangerous, because "if [one group] should be treated separately it may lead to the creation of numerous Bosnias in India."

Ray said a group that is a minority in one region may be in the majority elsewhere, meaning that Muslims, Hindus and other groups must learn to accept one another. He distanced the recent violence at the Babri Mosque--destroyed by an angry Hindu mob--persistent strife in Kashmir and rioting in Bombay from the situation in Bosnia or elsewhere. "It is totally wrong to say that we have blood feuds or that there is any manifestation of alleged ancient hatred or any ethnic cleansing," he said. "We are a pluralistic society. We are secular. We are democratic."

Pascal Chevit, counselor for social affairs at the French embassy in Washington, said there is a feeling in France that permitting people from other nations to integrate themselves into French culture is harmful. "This is a time of moral and economic crisis, making integration more difficult...due to the fact that some French themselves happen to question the values of a society which denies them a job or decent living conditions," Chevit told the conference.

But he said, "[There is a] strong belief, drawn from the French Revolution, that all citizens are equals and have an equal right to develop and be active members in the society."

ABC News Nightline correspondent **Dave Marash**, discussing the situation in the former Yugoslavia, pointed out that the United States government gave mixed signals to the newly independent nation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. "[Bosnia's] progenitors thought they had Uncle Sam's blessing.... But, beyond...American calls

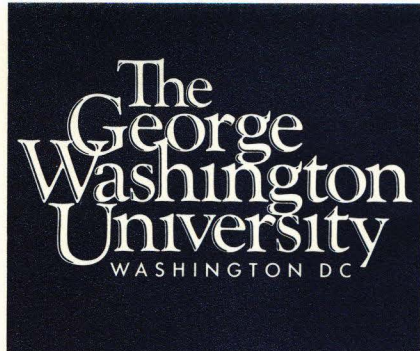
for action, there were American actions that seemed to oppose the very objectives (former Secretary of State) Lawrence Eagleburger and his President articulated," he said. "When the American analysis proved faulty, when Serb nationalists swore secession from the independent Bosnia-Herzegovina and demanded the right of amalgamation into a 'Greater Serbia,'...the Bosnian government had a puzzling choice. Should they believe American rhetoric or American actions?"

Discussing the historical accuracy in the background to the Nagorno Karabakh problem, Dr. **Levon Avdoyan** of the Library of Congress (speaking in his private capacity) said, "As traditional education declines and respect for history tumbles; as popular works of historical discussion--admittedly more enjoyable--are preferred to works of scholarship to guide policy; as we bemoan this decline of education at the same time we deny the energy and the financial backing to revive it...I argue...that respect for the history of all sides in these ethnic, racial and religious controversies would be a refreshing change for all concerned and might lead to a solution which heretofore was unimaginable. It certainly could not hurt."

Eli M. Rosenbaum, principal deputy director of the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations, said the ethnic strife in the former Yugoslavia is due in part to the world's failure to bring to justice the German and Croatian war criminals who massacred thousands of Serbs during World War Two, leading some Serbs to conclude that ethnic cleansing was their only option. "Had the machinery of international law...been employed over the past four decades to prosecute their wartime tormenters," he said, "the Serbs might not have felt so alone and betrayed, so continuously victimized, and so threatened by the declarations of independence by former Yugoslav republics in which they lived as minorities."

Rosenbaum said the U.N.'s recent decision to conduct war crimes tribunals to try people suspected of committing acts of genocide in Bosnia is the first such action since the end of World War II. "The international community's failure of will since Nuremberg has taught the most horrible of lessons: genocide pays, you can get away with it," he said.

Rosenbaum stressed that the proceedings' protective effect could be enhanced by media coverage demonstrating that the community of nations is committed to stopping the activities of rogue societies.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 22, 1993

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LARGE ORGANIZATIONS ARE OFTEN LOATHE TO CHANGE, GW REPORT SAYS

ERIC Researcher Describes How to Successfully Effect Change at an Institution of Higher Education

Even the most promising innovations are likely to meet their doom if they are not effectively integrated into an organization, according to a report just released by The George Washington University.

Without support from people within an organization change is likely to be rejected, because it will lack a constituency to push for its acceptance and ensure that it lasts, the report says.

The task of effectively bringing about change in a college or university is the subject of the new report, published by The George Washington University's Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouse on Higher Education in cooperation with the Association for the Study of Higher Education (ASHE).

The report, "Instituting Enduring Innovations: Achieving Continuity of Change in Higher Education," is authored by Barbara K. Curry, assistant professor at the University of Delaware College of Education.

"Organizations are social structures reflecting the characteristics of people who make up their membership," Curry writes. "Thus, change...could be perceived as subtle and unthreatening, mildly or extremely disruptive or intrusive and threatening."

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Curry says it is vital for people who are leading a drive to change an institution to involve other members of their organization in the design, implementation and institutionalization of change. "The genuine desire to be part of the process and to consolidate changes comes when individuals agree that change is necessary, beneficial, or, at the very least, not harmful to the organization or to what they perceive as their domain and interest," she writes.

She points out that people accustomed to working in an academic environment, especially faculty, enjoy a significant amount of autonomy. They "do not expect change to come as dicta from inaccessible individuals."

In addition, Curry writes that because of competition and politics, academic institutions function similarly to corporations. "Given the extent of campuses' involvement in their external communities, few would argue that the political diversity found off campus is not reflected on campus," she says.

Nevertheless, the individualism characteristic of college campuses can make change difficult in the academic environment. But Curry says the long discussions that can become part of the process of change at an institution of higher learning are valuable if they enable the academic community to more easily accept innovations and work for their continued success.

"Instituting Enduring Innovations" is No. 7 of the 1992 Higher Education Report Series from the ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education and ASHE. ERIC is a sponsored project of The George Washington University's School of Education and Human Development.

The monograph is available for \$17.00 from: ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Reports; The George Washington University; One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 630; Washington, DC 20036. Copies for review by the educational press are available upon request.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 24, 1993

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(202) 994-6460

SENATE BILL INTRODUCED TO CREATE PERMANENT INDIAN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT GW

A bill to establish the National Indian Research Institute at The George Washington University, was introduced Wednesday, June 16, by Sen. Daniel K Inouye (D-Hawaii), chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and co-sponsored by Sens. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-Colo.), John McCain (R-Ariz.), Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

In his statement before the Senate, Inouye said, "Establishment of the proposed Institute will lead to development of an improved information base upon which federal, state and tribal governments may formulate sound policies in their respective spheres in the years ahead."

The bill, S. 1121, is nearly identical to the one passed by the Senate last October, too late to be considered by the House of Representatives before the end of session. It establishes an institute at GW to research policy issues of importance to American Indians and Alaskan Natives. The proposed institute

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would convene symposia, conduct or commission research, establish an information and data clearinghouse and publish its research products.

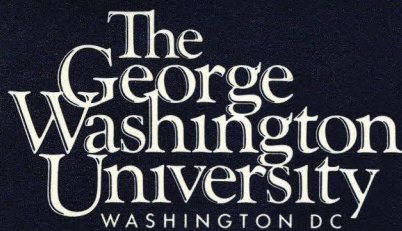
Over the past two years, the National Indian Policy Center (NIPC) at GW, a predecessor to the institute proposed in S. 1121, has been conducting research on a demonstration basis and designing the permanent institute. Tribal leaders and policy experts who have worked with NIPC appeared May 20, 1993, at an oversight hearing of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. The Committee heard testimony on completed projects and communication systems, as well as a number of projects in progress.

As with a similar hearing almost a year before, tribal leaders testified to their desire for such an institute. Poarch Band of Creek Indians Chairman Eddie Tullis, a member of the NIPC Planning Committee, said the Indian people "realize now that there is an opportunity for us to direct some research and some effort towards something that certainly has a direct impact on the quality of life of our people. As a taxpayer and as a tribal official, I can certainly support the continuation of this Center."

Inouye stressed that the proposed institute would not be involved in advocacy of any kind. "As the bill makes plain," he stated, "the institute would be barred from taking any actions that might be construed as diminishing or in any way interfering with the government-to-government relationship that exists

between tribal governments and the United States."

Inouye noted that the National Congress of American Indians has described the proposed institute as "greatly needed" and that it would be a "valuable partner to assist the tribes in developing in progressive federal Indian policies." Other national Indian organizations that have endorsed the creation of such an institute include the Joint Tribal/Bureau of Indian Affairs/Department of the Interior Advisory Task Force on Bureau of Indian Affairs Reorganization, the American Indian Higher Education Consortium and the American Indian Science and Engineering Society.



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 30, 1993

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HHS SECRETARY DONNA SHALALA TO KEYNOTE HEALTH CONFERENCE JULY 13

Third Annual Summer Health Policy Institute to Focus on President Clinton's National Health Reforms

EVENT: The Third Annual Summer Health Policy Institute, entitled "**Restoring Security - Looking Ahead to the Health Care System of the 21st Century**," sponsored by The George Washington University Center for Health Policy Research and Department of Health Services Management and Policy.

The keynote speaker, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, is scheduled to deliver her remarks at a reception and dinner Tuesday, July 13, at 6:30 p.m., in the Willard Hotel.

WHEN: July 12 - 14, 1993

* The Shalala speech is Tuesday, July 13, 6:30 p.m.

WHERE: National Law Center
The George Washington University
2000 H St. NW
Washington, D.C.

* The Shalala speech is in the Willard Hotel's Crystal Room (lobby level), 1401 Pennsylvania Ave. NW.

ADMISSION: Registration is required for members of the media interested in attending any portion of the conference. Advance reservations and a \$50 charge are required for dinner at the Willard, but there is no charge for attending.

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BACKGROUND:

The conference is intended to coincide with current efforts by the Clinton administration to address the problems in U.S. health care -- inadequate coverage, skyrocketing costs, lack of access, inappropriate care and insurance abuses. The Institute will look at what implications these reforms will have from the point of view of physicians, hospitals, health care managers, consumers and state and local officials.

Institute participants will have the opportunity to discuss these issues with the individuals working on the reform package, as well as Washington-based health care scholars and observers.

REGISTRATION FORM

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Send registration form with
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Conferences and Institutes
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